

(2) Not to need NF services but to need specialized services, meets the requirements of § 483.118(c)(1), and elects to stay in the NF.

(b) *FFP for late reviews.* When a preadmission screening has not been performed prior to admission or an annual review is not performed timely, in accordance with § 483.114(c), but either is performed at a later date, FFP is available only for services furnished after the screening or review has been performed, subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

**§ 483.124 FFP for specialized services.**

FFP is not available for specialized services furnished to NF residents as NF services.

**§ 483.126 Appropriate placement.**

Placement of an individual with MI or MR in a NF may be considered appropriate only when the individual's needs are such that he or she meets the minimum standards for admission and the individual's needs for treatment do not exceed the level of services which can be delivered in the NF to which the individual is admitted either through NF services alone or, where necessary, through NF services supplemented by specialized services provided by or arranged for by the State.

**§ 483.128 PASARR evaluation criteria.**

(a) *Level I: Identification of individuals with MI or MR.* The State's PASARR program must identify all individuals who are suspected of having MI or MR as defined in § 483.102. This identification function is termed Level I. Level II is the function of evaluating and determining whether NF services and specialized services are needed. The State's performance of the Level I identification function must provide at least, in the case of first time identifications, for the issuance of written notice to the individual or resident and his or her legal representative that the individual or resident is suspected of having MI or MR and is being referred to the State mental health or mental retardation authority for Level II screening.

(b) *Adaptation to culture, language, ethnic origin.* Evaluations performed under PASARR and PASARR notices

must be adapted to the cultural background, language, ethnic origin and means of communication used by the individual being evaluated.

(c) *Participation by individual and family.* PASARR evaluations must involve—

(1) The individual being evaluated;

(2) The individual's legal representative, if one has been designated under State law; and

(3) The individual's family if—

(i) Available; and

(ii) The individual or the legal representative agrees to family participation.

(d) *Interdisciplinary coordination.* When parts of a PASARR evaluation are performed by more than one evaluator, the State must ensure that there is interdisciplinary coordination among the evaluators.

(e) The State's PASARR program must use at least the evaluative criteria of § 483.130 (if one or both determinations can easily be made categorically as described in § 483.130) or of §§ 483.132 and 483.134 or § 483.136 (or, in the case of individuals with both MI and MR, §§ 483.132, 483.134 and 483.136 if a more extensive individualized evaluation is required).

(f) *Data.* In the case of individualized evaluations, information that is necessary for determining whether it is appropriate for the individual with MI or MR to be placed in an NF or in another appropriate setting should be gathered throughout all applicable portions of the PASARR evaluation (§§ 483.132 and 483.134 and/or § 483.136). The two determinations relating to the need for NF level of care and specialized services are interrelated and must be based upon a comprehensive analysis of all data concerning the individual.

(g) *Preexisting data.* Evaluators may use relevant evaluative data, obtained prior to initiation of preadmission screening or annual resident review, if the data are considered valid and accurate and reflect the current functional status of the individual. However, in the case of individualized evaluations, to supplement and verify the currency and accuracy of existing data, the State's PASARR program may need to